

(J) Gratuity as per the company's rules provided it shall not exceed one month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 or 15 months' salary, whichever is less;

(K) Personal accident insurance policy for his benefit at the cost of the company, the insurance premium not to exceed Rs. 100 per annum;

(L) The remuneration aforesaid including perquisites, benefits and amenities shall nevertheless be paid and allowed as the minimum remuneration for any year in case of absence of inadequacy of profits for such year;

(M) If his tenure of office is terminated by any reason whatsoever before the expiration of the agreement, he shall be entitled to compensation for loss of office for the unexpired residue of his term or three years whichever is shorter, calculated on the basis of average remuneration actually earned by him during the immediate preceding three years or lesser period from the date on which he ceases to hold office.

In a country which aims at establishing the socialist pattern of society and where a huge percentage of the people live below the poverty line, such fantastically huge amounts are still being drawn by the top executives of companies.

I urge upon the Government to apply themselves seriously to this problem and evolve some concrete steps to compel the companies to at least abide by the guidelines issued by them during last November.

(ii) INCREASE IN PRICE OF MATCHES PRODUCED IN THE NON-MECHANISED SECTOR AND THE NEED TO SET UP COTTAGE UNITS FOR PRODUCTION OF MATCHES IN RAJASTHAN

SHRI S. S. LAL (BAYANA): Ninety-five per cent of production of matches in the non-mechanised sector, both

middle and cottage industries, is located in Tamil Nadu. Fifty-five per cent of its labour force is children below the age of 12 years. All these companies are either proprietary or partnership concerns.

Sixty-eight per cent of the total demand of matches in the country is met by the non-mechanised sector in Tamil Nadu, and the 2,700 cottage units are also at the mercy of these middle sector units, which cater to 10 per cent of the demand.

This sector pays a daily wage of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 to the individual child labour and this is proved to the hilt by the fact that the wage bill of this sector meeting 68 per cent of the demand is just Rs. 6 crores, while the wage bill of the mechanised sector meeting 28 per cent of the demand is Rs. 8 crores.

In 1979-80, the non-mechanised sector has not been affected by any enhancement of excise levy. Yet this sector has increased the price of match boxes which would fetch them Rs. 15 crores additional revenue in a year. They not only deny the legitimate accretion of funds to the public exchequer, but also fleece the common people, particularly in the rural areas for whom a match stick is the only source of lighting. It must be mentioned here that only 30 per cent of the rural areas in the country has got electricity.

The non-mechanised sector is in the iron grip of 17 affluent families of kith and kin. Their wealth has been built on the sweat and blood of innocent blossoming buds of humanity, who get exploited by these people on account of excruciating poverty stalking this area. They have built an industrial empire of their own, building a statutory wall of 5 kilometres around, within which none can enter. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Industry as to what he proposes to do for breaking the monopoly stranglehold of these people on the match industry in the country.

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Cottage units for producing matches should be set up in Rajasthan, where raw materials are available.

(iii) STEPS TAKEN TO MINIMISE THE RISKS AT NUCLEAR PLANTS AND TO AVOID THE HAZARDS IN THE USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On 28-3-79, a radiation leak at the nuclear power reactor at Harrisburg (USA) was first detected and in a matter of days radiation levels were abnormally high at distances as much as 300 kms. away from the site. The accident is one of the worst ever not merely in the continuing threat of a core meltdown but in the wide area of exposure. The big river nearby may get contaminated and already radio-active iodine has turned up in milk. There has been partial evacuation of the most vulnerable of the population in the neighbourhood and a general alert has gone out to several States close to Pennsylvania. While emergency measures are being taken, scientists have not yet been able to solve the basic problem in the run-away reactor. Various Governments have already rushed observers to Pennsylvania to see how the U.S. authorities meet the threat.

The incident at Harrisburg is not an isolated one in recent days. On 3-4-79, the Swedish State Power Board closed down the nuclear power plant, Ringhals 2, near Gothenburg because of a leak in a steam generator. South Korea's only nuclear power plant has stopped operation since March 27 after a leakage of radioactive contaminated water.

A nuclear reactor at Karlsruhe (West Germany) at once research centre was closed down on April 4, following a mechanical failure. Two workers were exposed to radioactive contamination on April 4, while conducting maintenance work at the used nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Tokai about 100 kms north-east of Tokyo. A nuclear accident means the unleashing of deadly radiation which may keep on exacting its toll over a

large area and for generations and cannot, therefore, be treated at par with other industrial mishaps.

I, therefore, request the Government to make a statement in the House regarding steps taken to minimize such risks at our nuclear plants and to avoid the hazards in the use of nuclear technology

(iv) STRIKE BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : (मदसौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के शिक्षकों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हड़ताल के कारण स्थिति इस प्रकार की बन गई है कि परीक्षाओं को स्थगित को स्थगित करना पड़े और इसकी असर कई लाख विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ेगा, यद्यपि प्रशासन द्वारा इस हेतु प्रयत्न भी किये गये कि हड़ताल समाप्त हो, पर उसका कोई परिणाम अभी तक नहीं निकला है। दिल्ली के स्कूली शिक्षकों की 21 मांगों से चल रही हड़ताल के साथ ही 10वीं तथा 12वीं कक्षाओं के बच्चों के कारण पढ़ाई एक दम ठप्प है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं की सहायता से परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था की है, किन्तु इनके बारे में भी भारी शिकायतें हैं। हड़ताल का वातावरण बना रहने से भी पढ़ाई अस्तव्यस्त है तथा जो शिक्षक हड़ताल पर नहीं हैं, वे भी भी कार्य करने में प्रायः असमर्थ हैं। स्थानीय परीक्षाओं के लिए समस्त कार्यक्रम, प्रश्न पत्र, उनकी जाच तथा अन्य व्यवस्था, आदि के बारे में जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये, उसका भी नितान्त अभाव है। अब शिक्षकों की हड़ताल गीम नहीं टूटी, तो परीक्षाएँ स्थगित कराई जाने की स्थिति या सकती है। बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं की शक्ति स्थानीय परीक्षाओं का कार्यक्रम सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अभिभावकों द्वारा ही सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। एक लाख से ऊपर परीक्षार्थियों की परिणाम लेना, उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की जाच व परिणाम समय पर निकालना, आदि, महत्वपूर्ण कार्य न जो किसी व्यवस्था के अभाव में सम्भव